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Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

[402-3]

No. 17,858.

號八十五百八千七萬一第

日六十二月六年卯乙

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GERMANY'S EARLY DAYS
IN CHINA.

REMINISCENCES BY PROFESSOR
PARKER.

Professor E. H. Parker, who contributes
to *Chamber's Journal* "a retrospect" on
the German character, makes the following
reference to his association with Germans
in China:—

The next Germans I came across in those
early days—the late 1870s—(Baron Stein,
etc.) were passengers in steamers between
Hongkong and North China; in each case
they left the sense of a censorious, brag-
ging, unfair, and mendacious temperament
behind them, above all rather contemptuous
of America and English shortcomings
and purse-pride. Baron Stein related an
personal experience—some old "chickens"

on American ways which we all remember
to have read in some pocket *Die Mitter*.
Germany had then (1899) no influence what-
ever in China, and no shipping beyond a
few sailing-vessels on the coast. With the
courteous assistance of the French, the
Prussians had succeeded in getting their
treaty through in 1892. According to
Chinese historical accounts, it had had to
be explained to incredulous China that
Prussia was really quite recognised by
France as an "equal" State; and now the
twenty-two Deutsch countries—that is, the
Bund or Zollverein—were to be represented
in China by Prussia; but Li Hung-chang
kept the envoy at Shanghai, and Prussia
was not allowed to send a Minister to re-
side in Peking until 1907. When I arrived
there in 1899, the Prussian staff was still
housed in an obscure hole-and-corner sort
of courtyard, the whole of which was two
years afterwards made an extension of the
adjoining British Legation stables. Their
best man was a really good fellow, an ex-
photographer and a good Chinese speaker,
named Bismarck (no relation). Of course
Prussia had no men-of-war out there in the
China seas; but Prussia, Japan, and many
other countries had plenty of midshipmen
both there and all over the world in the
British navy, a practice now discarded.

German traders in British colonies were
privileged as British traders; in short, the
British treatment of everybody in the Far
East was, as it still is, disinterested and
open-handed in the extreme. In fact, the
great Bismarck's general instructions were
to follow the British lead in all matters,
and where there were no German consuls
the British consul acted in German inter-
ests. Fifteen years after this date, I my-
self received Prince Bismarck's special
thanks for having "acted" officially with-
out even being asked to do so by my own
superiors, not to mention by Germany. I
lined several times at the Peking French
hotel with the celebrated Baron E. von
Richthofen—rather aggressive—who was
then travelling gentleman for the British
Chamber of Commerce, and on his best be-
haviour. Prince Alfred (the Duke of
Edinburgh and Saxo-Coburg) came to
Peking that year (1870).

After the war with France in 1870-71,
the Prussian Minister became "Deutsch"
Minister; Germany, under this new
German name, built herself fine legations,
consulates, etc., in a few places; but still,
for many years, she followed the lead of
and could always depend upon the kind-
ness of Britain. She sent out a very able
and pushing Minister named von Brandt
in 1875, and from this date the touting of
"bagman" commercial policy in China
began. British officials had never doubted,
though, of course, they "protected" trade
when assailed, perhaps not always as
energetically as traders would have liked,
but according to standing instructions and
to the honourable traditional practices
generally approved at home. During the
eighteen years of von Brandt's *german*,
however, active touting for orders
gradually became the rule rather than the
exception with several legations, and the
idea inevitably spread to the officials of
other Powers, if only as an attempt at self-
protection. In those early days of Ger-
man trade, people used to sneer a little at
its "snivey" German dodges. ("Snivey"
is a Chinese cant word corresponding to the
Cape Dutch "slim.") At one port, long
after that (1890), a British consul request-
ed his own Minister to hand in his (the
consul's) immediate resignation as Ger-
man consul, as he did not consider Ger-
man ways fair. At the same port an Eng-
lish merchant, who had trained up and
been "done" by a German, to his dying
day absolutely refused either to speak to
or to meet at hospitalities the German in
question. I saw him die.

In 1870 I saw a good deal of Germany,
including Heligoland, then a quiet, charm-
ing place under the calm and dignified
British rule—everything was *Königlich*.
English. Germany's voracious "appetite"
was scarcely yet roused, though Russia and Britain
had a year or two before
that successfully "warned" Bismarck
not to be too aggressive towards
France. Meanwhile, in the Far East,
Germany was beginning to "act" on her
own, and on one occasion even precipitate-
ly landed marines to take possession of
contested property; but this immature ob-
tention of the "mailed fist" was at once
sensibly repudiated by Bismarck, whose
ideas of colonies rather lay in feints to
draw away French attention from Europe.
German traders began, however, to
establish clubs of their own in the Far
East, and to grow "clique" and exclu-
sive; they did not like to forgo billiards on
Sunday just because Englishmen wanted
at least as a matter of principle or "old
custom" to go to church. Yet, on the
whole, all foreigners, being fellow-Chris-
tians (of a sort) in *partibus*, have always
associated together on fairly companion-
able terms in China and the British
colonies of the Far East; and this apart
from the fact that the home-bred Ger-
mans have a sneaking love for British
liberty and liberality, as compared with
the ways of their own stiff, meddling, prig-
gish officers.

In 1890 Prince Henry visited Canton,
and I had the pleasure of meeting him, by
personal invitation, at lunch in the Ger-
man Consulate (28th May). He was then a
modest, gentlemanly young man, no

doubt owing to the fact that his illustrious
mother was still "in charge," and that his
traditions were based on those of the
British navy, which are as far removed as pos-
sible from those of the Prussian *Mensur*
and "military honour" type.

In the Far East von Brandt was mean-
while forging ahead; the old ramshackle
legation staff of Baron Repphies in 1870
had proved insufficient. There was a
wayward Prussian named Paulus von
Moellendorff in the Imperial Chinese cus-
toms employ. He had long been a great
friend of mine; in fact, he taught me cor-
rect German in exchange for (I hope) cor-
rect English. An aggressive brother,
named Otto, of the Prussian *Mensur* type,
with the orthodox slashed nose (who had
gained a doctorship by his immortal
thesis "on the *Battles of Rosine*"), had
come out in 1872 to join the legation, and
Paulus therefore soon threw over the cus-
toms in favour of the Tientsin Consulate,
where, knowing Chinese, he became friend-
ly with Li Hung-chang and rival of a
American confidant named Pethick.

Paulus (taken over by Hollenbach during
Brandt's temporary absence) had already
seen too much of British liberty to stomach
the von Brandt discipline for long, espe-
cially as his Chinese knowledge threat-
ened to keep him "down" as an interpreter;
so he soon "chucked," without even ask-
ing permission to resign, and snapped his
fingers at "demission." Germany
altogether. Li Hung-chang sent him,
nominally as Chief Commissioner of cus-
toms, to Corea (1882-83), but really to
"keep an eye open," and to correct the
suspicious attitude of the weak king and the intriguing
Powers. Meanwhile von Brandt did
nothing, as no doubt he hoped to jump in
and claim a share in the profits if Paulus
succeeded. The energetic Paulus soon
practically "chucked" Li Hung-chang
too, and had the imprudence to set up in
1884 as a sort of super-minister (literally a
super "dreadnought" was he), wearing
Corean dress, going about in a one-wheel-
ed sedan, practically dictator over both
king and country. I found him thus when
I went there as a junior officer in 1885,
and after lunch played a game of lawn-
tennis with him in his extemporised
"palace." The Prime Minister, Kim,
happened to call in "on urgent matters
of the king's affairs" during our game, and
I offered to retire; but von Moellendorff
(still wearing his baggy Corean white
trousers, but stripped otherwise to a for-
eign single) actually kept his Excellency
standing on the lawn watching us, with a
sickly smile on his ministerial face, until
we had finished our score. Moellendorff
had *de facto* possession of the Customs at
the Corean ports, and had raked together
quite a little "jumble" staff of British,
German, French, Italian, and even Japa-
nese officials of all kinds. Of course, diplo-
matically he was an "enemy of all for-
eign officials, including his own and my-
self; but the rest are the worst," and
fringe enemies, police, and criminals all
have the fellowship of Christianity and a
common "thirst." I well remember writing
to him before I went to Corea: "All
right, blaze away; but beware of treading
on *British* toes!" Moellendorff, in the
end, overdid the business; his custom-house
at Chumulpho was burnt down, and he
had to go. His faithful gang, or body-
guard, of shady toadying Germans at
Seoul (the capital) did not even see him
off to the port and the steamer, and he
took his last Corean meal in my house;
afterwards, for a living, quietly and man-
fully rejecting the foreign Customs in a
comparatively subordinate capacity under
the magnanimous leadership of his old
chief, Sir Robert Hart. Von Brandt left
his post for good in 1893, and von Moellendorff
served as Commissioner of Customs at
Ningpo from 1898 to his death in 1901,
corresponding with me to the last. I must
add that he was a truthful, honest, and
just man by inclination (or possibly
through his numerous long British friend-
ships), and there was nothing whatever
despicable about him, even when
"Dictator." He neither bullied when up
nor whined when down; he had no
feigheitige "Kaiser-Kultur."

I had another run through Germany in
1895, things having in the interval gone
ahead marvellously, and many large cities
been transmogrified so as to be scarcely
recognisable. . . . The Japanese war
with China had now taken place. China
had discovered foreigners' weakness for
orders (decorations); and Li Hung-chang
found that, besides these, orders of
another kind were what the Germans really
wanted—orders for guns, ammunition,
and ships. Germany had from the first
engineered the Three-Power interference
with Japan; France and Russia had duly
received their reward; but China up to
then had hardly yet credited Germany with
a first-class status, or with the capacity
to hit her hard. The young Kaiser, at an
interview with the young Czar (who
already had with China treaty rights, or
at least options, over Manchow), seems
to have deceived the latter at a personal
interview in some bamboozling three-card-
trick way. At all events, Germany seized
the first available opportunity, as Prince
Henry voiced it, to "preach at Kiaochow
the gospel of your Majesty's sacred per-
son," and ineffectually to apply the
"mailed fist" to the seizure of that region
(1897); since which her policy in the Far
East has apparently been to dodge
Britain, to sow discord, to disintegrate
in short, to be restlessly aggressive. The
murder of her envoy, von Kettler, in
1900, gave her the right—especially as Great
Britain's hands were full with the Boer
war—to a certain pre-eminence in the role
of the avenging Hun—the Kaiser's own
word; and since then her underground
borings have been steadily and unscrupu-
lously conducted with the object of stirring
up mud and fishing in the cloudy waters
of disintegrating China as she has
disintegrated Turkey, and of cutting
British influence. But I left China for
good in 1894; *ergo, ne siton supra credi-*
dam—most people say ultra, but supra
I am told, is what Pliny says. I may
remark that however the war ends, Japan
will never tolerate a German military
foothold again either in Kiaochow or else-
where in China; the Allies may be certain
of this.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF
FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to
acknowledge with thanks the following
donations to the Kwangtung Flood
Relief Fund:—

T.T. from Mr. Eu Tong Sen of Ipoh	\$14,000.00
Chan Wa Girls School	1,001.55
Per Kwong Wa Hospital volun- teers No. 13	110.00
Tung On School	35.50
No. 1 Police Station, Sha Tin	46.50
Per Ching Shau Tong	30.50
Per Messrs. Fong Tai Hing	258.00
Chinese staff of the Kowloon Customs office, gratuities and lunches	309.25
Per Mr. Sin Shin Chi from Tung Wo Co.'s Wo Fat, Wo Cheong and Wo Shing Banks	25.00
Officers and men of the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry	17.68
Hon. Treasurer Union Church	5.00
P. C. No. 74	5.00
56 Chinese subscribers of \$5 each	280.00
2 Chinese subscribers of \$7 & \$6	13.00
Already acknowledged	\$359,826.25
Total	\$375,965.45

COMPANY MEETING.

THE GRAND HOTEL, LTD.,
YOKOHAMA

At the half-yearly ordinary general
meeting of the Grand Hotel, Ltd., Yokohama,
Mr. L. Barmont (Chairman of the
directorate) said:—

It is with regret that your board of
Directors are unable to recommend the
distribution of a dividend for this term,
but think that it is preferable to carry
forward the balance. In order to give
you an idea of the big decrease of the trade
I may mention that the number of guests
in this hotel for the first half-year has
been 6,159 less than during the corre-
sponding term last year. Everything has
been done to reduce expenses as much as
possible and to run the hotel in the most
economical way, whilst keeping it up to
its well-known reputation. However, I
am glad to say that the worst seems to
have been seen, and that the prospects for
the future look brighter. I may say that
the months of June and July already
show a slight improvement over last year,
and we may reasonably hope that your
Company will soon resume its usual
prosperous condition.

It was mentioned, in explanation of a
statement by the Chairman, that the num-
ber of guests referred to was the number
of "house guests" in the Hotel each day,
not the actual number of persons
booked at the Hotel.

The report of the directors contains the
following:—The Net Profit, including a
Balance of 1,596.00 carried forward
from December 31st, 1914, and after writ-
ing off Y.7,918.31 for Upkeep, Repairs and
General, and providing for General
Expenses, Directors' and Auditors' Fees,
and Bad Debts, amounts to Y.13,214.80,
which the directors recommend to be
carried forward to the next period.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

WEEKLY REPORTS.

The weekly state is required at the Orderly
Room not later than 5 p.m. to-morrow, 6th
instant.

PARADES.

Parades for Friday, 6th instant:—
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Engineer Co.
(Quarry Bay Section), Musketry
and Rifle exercises at Taihook Dock, under
Sergeant Bullock, Remainer, mil.

DETAILS.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 12th inst.—

Scouts Co.

Officer on duty—Capt. Stewart.

Detachment Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty to-night—Scouts Co.

Officer on duty—Lieut. Murphy.

On duty 7th inst.—No. 1 Section Artillery
Battery and 10 men of Right
Section M. G. Co.

Officer on duty—Capt. E. D. C. Wolfe.

Orderly Officer until 12th inst.—Lieut.
Danby.

Orderly Sergt. until 12th inst.—Sergt.
Silas.

G. E. STEWART, Captain,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

GUARD (CENTRAL POLICE STATION) 9.45 P.M.

Friday, August 6th.

British 2 Sergt. and 10 men.

Chinese 2 " " 8 "

Portuguese 2 " " 8 "

O. C. Guard, Crown Sergeant Watt.

Saturday, August 7th.

British 1 Sergt. and 7 men.

Portuguese 2 " " 13 "

Chinese 2 " " 14 "

O. C. Guard, Sergeant Major Roylance.

Sunday, August 8th.

British 1 Sergt. and 7 men.

Portuguese 1 " " 13 "

Chinese 1 " " 7 "

O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector Mason.

SUBSTITUTES FOR GUARD.

Any member detailed for Guard who finds
it impossible to attend is hereby made
responsible for providing a substitute and
for advising the O. C. Guard accordingly at
the Charge Room.

WEAK CAPS.

Caps will not be worn except by Inspectors
and Sergeants, until ordered to do so.

F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve)

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN.

ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Goo
Office and Godown accommodation.

Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,
Canton, 28th July, 1915. [798]

TO LET.

HALF of FULLY FURNISHED
HOUSE on PRAK. For two or three
months.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1915. [794]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX
and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in
Broadwood and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the
latter commanding a Fine View of the Race
Course.

For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEMOON VILLAS and
TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for
occupation from the 1st August next.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [601]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villa
Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [728]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater
Road.

Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET,
for Office or Dwellings.

Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road,
Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong,
with possession on 1st September next.
English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and
Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class
Modern Appliances throughout, including
Water Carriage System.

"PENYRELL" Morden Row, Kowloon,
6-Roomed House with Tennis Court,
2 MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed
House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [580]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.

18, THE PARK "THE RETREAT"

21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, overlooking Harbour
immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOM

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

APPOINTMENT WANTED.

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER desires appointment in Hongkong. Reply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 6th August, 1915. [832]

THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

A COMMITTEE MEETING will be held shortly to consider the schedule for next year's Show. All Members who wish to make any suggestions regarding the schedule or the Show are requested to send them to the Hon. Secretary on or before MONDAY, the 9th August.

A. NICOL,
Quarry Bay
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. [833]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE authorized Mr. DUDLEY VAUGHAN—STEVANSON—to Sign our Fica name as a Partner from the First day of August, 1915.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1915. [817]

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

MR. F. T. CHAPPEL, having resigned his position as Managing Director of the above Company, no longer represents the Company in any capacity.

By Order of the Board,
WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1915. [811]

8% NANKING MILITARY BONDS.
PAYMENT OF SEVENTH COUPON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the SEVENTH COUPON of the 8% NANKING MILITARY BONDS recognized and registered by this Ministry as valid will be paid on the 2nd of August, 1915 by the BANK OF CHINA, Peking, and its branches at Shanghai, Fochow and Hankow, and by other specially designated Agencies.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
[823]

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ROAN Pony Ideal Dahlia, winner and placed twice last meeting, sound, very good pace; should win a race.

Apply—
L. COM WYNHAM-QUIN.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [739]

WANTED.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ALL-ROUND JOURNALIST (British) for an established Morning Paper in South China. Must have knowledge of affairs in the Far East, be of sober habits, possess good credentials and be quite capable of acting as Editor. Applicants are requested to send full particulars, stating salary required, to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[826]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

TUITION IN ENGLISH AND HISTORY AND READER IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY.

THE above Post will be VACANT from the 15th September, 1915. Salary £100 per annum payable in demand drafts on London, and Quarters.

A University degree and teaching experience are essential. Full particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, to whom applications, testimonials, etc., should be forwarded not later than the 31st August.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1915. [819]

G. R.

TRAVELLERS' RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the PERMANENT PASS issued by the PROVOYER, MANUEL, will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a PERMANENT PASS should give Notice to the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE stating in full the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station.

The size of the photograph should be about 2" x 3".

C. McI. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1915. [772]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 7th August, 1915, commencing at 4 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1915. [827]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(BRITISH SECTION).

CAPT. TOM D. GUNN'S AVIATION MEETING.

SHAMAT—AUGUST 7TH AND 8TH.

SPECIAL TRAINS will leave KOWLOON at 12.25, 1.00, 1.35, 2.00, 2.40 and 3.20 P.M., and will set down passengers close to the Grand Stand.

ALTERATIONS TO TIME-TABLE. On August 7th and 8th, the Train leaving KOWLOON at 6.15 and the Train leaving SHUN CHUN at 6.30 will be cancelled.

The EXPRESS TRAIN leaving KOWLOON at 4 P.M. will set down passengers at TAIFU, FANLING or SUEUNG SHUI on Notice being given to the guard.

Trains leaving KOWLOON at 11.55 and 2.12 and the Train leaving SHUN CHUN at 3.00 will not stop at SHAMAT.

The Train timed to leave SHUN CHUN at 3.10 and arrive at KOWLOON at 4.14 will depart at 3.00 and arrive at 3.58.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 5th August, 1915. [828]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, situated on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB, ANNEX, Charter Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of August, 1915, at 12.45 of the clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Club held on the 20th day of July, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution—

"That the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong Jockey Club be altered in the manner following:—

"That the following Clause be inserted after Clause 32, viz:—

"33A.—Any Member who is adjudicated a Bankrupt, or who compounds with his creditors under the provisions of any Act relating to Bankruptcy, or whose name is officially published as an outlaw, or who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists, or who shall be imprisoned for a criminal offence, or shall be dismissed from the Public Service with disgrace, shall, *ipso facto*, cease to be a Member of the Club, and shall forfeit all right to the use of, or claim upon, any property in the Club; but it shall be lawful for the Stewards, on the written application of such Member, after enquiry, to restore his name to the books of the Club and the Member so re-admitted shall not be 'called upon to pay any Entrance Fee.'

By Order,
H. P. WHITE,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1915. [781]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of August, 1915, at 5.30 P.M., when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Club held on the 20th day of July, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution—

"That the Articles of Association of the ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB be altered in the manner following:—

"That the following words be inserted in Article 42 after the word 'Creditors':—

"or be the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists."

By Order,
T. W. HILL,
Acting Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1915. [816]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd August, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1915. [800]

NOTICE.

I, DONALD MACDONALD, of York Building, Hongkong, hereby give Notice that in consequence of having purchased the S.S. "ORIENTAL" I have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "ORIENTAL" of Greenock, official number 93,510, of gross tonnage 5,284 tons, register tonnage 3,085 tons, heretofore owned by THE PENINSULA & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., for permission to change her name to "HONG KONG" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by THE HO HONG STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd., of 61, King Street, Singapore.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong, this 30th day of July, 1915. [810]

AUCTIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of August, 1915, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price
No. 1022	West of Conduit Road	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. feet	100	100	1,200

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1915. [820]

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALIEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.

IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE

OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES, SITUATE AT Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kanish, Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders. Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 26th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Undersigned.

SISSON & DELAY,
102, CHANCERY ALLEY, Singapore,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.
Singapore, 1st July, 1915. [786]

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

ALL ASIATIC.	MIXED STAMPS.
2,000 for \$5.00	3,000 for \$2.00
300 " 1.00	1,000 " 1.00
ALL CHINA.	ALL HONGKONG.
3,000 for \$3.50	1,500 for \$4.50
300 " 1.00	300 " 1.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 11, CAINE ROAD, Hongkong, China.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1915. [725]



GIVE YOUR RAZOR A

NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [667]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

16, MORRISON HILL ROAD.
[785]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
[15]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S



OLD BROWN BRANDY



THE

PEG O' MY HEART.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

BIRTH.

WATSON.—On August 5th, at No. 134, The Peak, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. N. L. WATSON, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 110, DES VOUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 6TH, 1915.

THE MEANING OF ITALY'S TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND.

It has been more amusing than annoying to notice how industriously for months past the German Press Agencies have been circulating reports alleging a growing dissatisfaction among the Russians, the French and the Belgians with the "minor part" England has been playing in the war. There is not the slightest foundation in fact for these reports, which delude nobody outside Germany. They represent but one of the manifestations of the intense German hatred of England—a hatred born, no doubt, of the secret conviction that the entry of England into the war means the frustration of Germany's ambitions and ensures her defeat. At all events, if any proof were needed of the absolute untruthfulness of the German reports it is furnished in the messages to the people of England which have been received in connection with the anniversary of the war. M. PICON's statement that Great Britain's declaration of war was "a capital event in the great struggle making victory by the inevitable exhaustion of the German nation only a question of time" is so obviously true that it requires no argument. The nations with which Great Britain is allied fully realize the important part she has played in the struggle. Not the least welcome of the messages of appreciation has come from Signor HUZARI, the ex-Premier of Italy, who declares, in picturesque language, that "until the points of conjunction of the seas and continents can be defended by an international guard of angels, the civilised world relies with tranquil confidence upon the vigilance of England." This is at once a tribute to the might of Great Britain and to the high moral conceptions which govern her State policies. Incidentally we interpret the message of Signor HUZARI not only as an expression of appreciation

of England's championship of the public law of Europe and the rights of weaker States, but also as indicating that above and beyond Italy's territorial ambitions it is recognised by the thoughtful and far-seeing minds of Italy that there are considerations of the highest importance which made it imperative that Italy should throw in her lot with the Entente Powers in this struggle rather than with her former allies. Nothing can be more certain than that victory by Germany and Austria in this war would mean, sooner or later, the extinction of Italian independence. While Italy was still sitting, as it were, on the fence, a writer in one of the Reviews stated the position in words which are sufficiently convincing: "An enormous Austro-German empire, stretching not merely from Hamburg to the Adriatic, but from Antwerp to Aden and far into France and Russia, a State possessing considerably more than 200,000,000 inhabitants, would control and dominate all Europe, and if the Austro-German Alliance should have defeated Great Britain as well it would not only rule the Continent but also the sea. Such an enormous empire would absolutely dominate the fate of Italy. Italy would exist merely on sufferance. Austria hates Italy not only because she was driven out of the Peninsula, but also because Italy has seized upon Valona, the port which dominates the Adriatic. Austria and Germany hate Italy because that country left them in the lurch at the outbreak of the present war. If Germany and Austria should be victorious it would be only human and natural if they should take their revenge upon Italy. Not only would the Adriatic become an Austrian sea, but Italy herself would become once more an Austrian satellite, if not an Austrian possession. Italy's independence would be gone." Then against the fact must not be overlooked that Italy, like Great Britain, depends for her existence upon her sea-borne trade. She is the most vulnerable from the sea. Nearly all the most important Italian towns lie on or close to the shores, and the Italian main lines of railway hug the shore and are carried over innumerable viaducts and bridges, and through hundreds of tunnels which can be easily destroyed from the sea. All Italy's interests, immediate and prospective, therefore, clearly required her to join forces with England, France and Russia against her two former partners in the Triple Alliance. That alliance was a political abortion from the beginning, because the Austro-Hungarian Empire was Italy's determined enemy in the Balkan Peninsula, and has remained so; while it is more than possible that Italy, like Belgium, was on Germany's list of European States whose independence was destined in certain eventualities to be suppressed.

Among to-day's telegrams is one which suggests that Italy's participation in the war will extend farther than many people have been disposed to believe that it would. Her co-operation in the war against Turkey is a natural outcome of the long sustained attitude of hostility on the part of the Porte towards her, and Italy's help in this arena of the war should do much to accelerate the opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes tomorrow at 5 p.m.

Dr. E. L. Marsh, of Shanghai, who is now at Home, has accepted a special temporary commission and was to leave England for France yesterday (August 5th) to join the staff of Sir Almroth Wright.

Sir Richard Dane has taken the trouble to publicly contradict a report that he is vigorously opposing Mr. Chou Hsueh-shi, Minister of Finance. The statement, Sir Richard says, is entirely without foundation.

Mrs. Lindsay Woods, wife of Dr. Lindsay Woods, of Humphreys' Building, Kowloon, has been robbed of almost the whole of her jewellery, valued at something like \$5,000. When the robbery took place is not definitely known, but the discovery was made yesterday morning. The articles had been removed from their respective cases.

"Colonel" Bob Love, who for many years has been identified with travelling circuses in the Far East, has just left the General Hospital at Yokohama, where he has had a leg amputated. A Yokohama contemporary says:—"He is naturally anxious to get back to the ring, sawdust and activity of circus life with which, for so many years, he has been successfully connected. He made surprising progress with crutches, and now, with the aid of a cleverly contrived artificial limb, will soon feel more independent."

His Majesty the King of Annam has sent the Order of the Kim-khanh (extra-class) to the French Commander-in-Chief, with a rescript in which he says:—"The fame of your exploits, flying from mouth to mouth, will be increased still more by the glory of the final success, but I have deemed it better already to recognize your merits by bestowing upon you a Kim-khanh, out of class, with a silk diploma, as a witness of my deep admiration for your high military merit." The insignia were enclosed in a red and gold lacquered box.

As their farewell performance of this season, the talented Howitt-Phillips Company produced that well-known farce "It U a Mason" at the Theatre Royal last night. The piece abounds in intensely diverting situations, and aroused the most hearty and repeated laughter from the audience, whose appreciation was unmistakably demonstrated at the close, when Mr. Howitt and his Company were loudly applauded. Mr. Howitt returned thanks to Hongkong patrons, and assured them that it was a delight to play before such delightfully appreciative audiences. Mr. Howitt also intimated the likelihood of a return visit in the Spring. The Company leaves for Manila to-morrow.

A Hankow contemporary says:—"We hear that our German neighbours are becoming very particular about the matter of irregular flag flying. Their Consular authorities made representations to Peking about the enormity committed by the *Decidue*, an interred French vessel, flying her national flag on the French National Fête day, and also complained about the American gunboat for having dressed ship on the same occasion. These proceedings, they say, are entirely contrary to the rules of war, and an insult to the German empire. As an additional protest all flags in the German Concession were pulled down that day. We wonder what rules apply to the liberal flying of German flags at Kuling over British property!"

Before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, Inspector P. O'Sullivan charged a Chinese with the larceny of a gold watch and chain and pendant from 288, Queen's Road West. It was alleged by the prosecution that the defendant visited the complainant's shop and walked out with the watch and chain in his possession. On the other hand, the defence was that the articles were given to the defendant by complainant in discharge of certain gambling debts. The case was adjourned.

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At the Magistracy yesterday Mohamed Hasain, 22, Mosque Street, was charged with doing wilful damage to the headlight of a tramcar at Quarry Bay to the extent of \$2. It appeared that on the 4th the defendant had some sugar with a watchman at the Taikoo Sugar Refinery. Blows ensued and then the defendant threw a brick which missed its human mark and smashed the headlight of the tramcar. The man was fined \$15 or three weeks, and was also ordered to pay the \$2 damage or in default an additional seven days' imprisonment.

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Councillor Wu Chao-chu, the son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, recently obtained leave to visit his parent in Shanghai. The President, before his departure south, gave him a number of presents to take with him to be given his father on his birthday. It is reported that Mr. Wu will be appointed to succeed Mr. Koo Wei-chun (Wellington Koo), who has been appointed Minister to Mexico, as the Councillor of the Foreign Office.

A telegram to a Japanese paper says that in the Canton district anti-Japanese feeling is much abated on account of the prompt action taken by the Japanese people to relieve the sufferers from the disastrous floods. On the other hand, the boycott of Japanese goods, has recently been started in Siam. The Bangkok branch of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has wired to its head office to discontinue shipment for the present of matches and other miscellaneous goods.

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THE WAR.

GERMANS NEARER WARSAW.

RUSSIA'S HEROIC STRUGGLE.

ITALY TO CO-OPERATE AGAINST TURKEY.

TURKS AND GERMANS QUARRELLING.

ALLIES' TRIBUTES TO BRITAIN.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA'S HEROIC STRUGGLE.

A DESCRIPTIVE NARRATIVE.

PETROGRAD, August 4th.
The glorious and heroic nature of Russia's struggle is eloquently testified to in official despatches, dealing with the fighting in the last three days. The Germans striking directly at Warsaw have made enormous efforts to dislodge the Russians. The Narow battle was especially violent in the sector of Ostrolenka and Lomza, and so great were the German difficulties that at some of the positions they were driven to conduct trench warfare. The Russians, in exploding mines, continually gained the upper hand.

The whole of the enemy army came down the tributaries of the Szawa and Pissa towards the Narow and attacked the Russian positions, having first launched reinforcements from France.

Nevertheless, we soon saw a complete German defeat in this sector, because it took the Germans a whole week to drive back from the village our rearguard regiment, while the fight for the passages of the Narow, near Novgorod, was not even begun. Some of the enemy, under cover of the forests, got to the Russian side of the river, but we prevented the artillery from crossing and the troops who got across were almost annihilated by the bayonet.

These failures compelled the enemy to transfer reinforcements from France to the Rozan army, which was advancing and progressing more rapidly, but its progress was barred by the river Oje. The enemy then changed the direction of attack and is now on the front between the Narow and the Oje, making great efforts to advance in a north-easterly direction beyond Ostrolenka. For three days they hurled masses of infantry against our trenches, but only advanced two or three yards after several losses.

During a particularly desperate attack on the 2nd inst., which was repulsed, we saw the enemy's cavalry making an onslaught on their own infantry to force them to re-attack after a repulse. The German losses here were very great.

Near Polesnitsze the enemy concentrated masses of infantry in order to cross the valley of the Oje, but our artillery smothered their advance and even broke up the force. Our losses were very heavy, but our troops are making a valiant resistance to the enemy's plan to deal a severe blow from the Narow line upon the rear of the Russian armies in the impending offensive of General Mackensen.

"NEARER WARSAW."

AMSTERDAM, August 4th.

The Berlin communiqué tonight indicates that the clash is nearer Warsaw itself. It claims that the Russians have been thrown back from the Blome position into the outer line fortress, and that Prince Leopold of Bavaria is attacking Warsaw, while it is also claimed that General Woyrsch's Austro-German army is in possession of the west part of the fortress Ivangorod to the Vistula. The communiqué admits that the Russians have reattacked General von Mackensen's Army.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FUTILE ATTACKS BY CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY.

PARIS, August 4th.
The Crown Prince's Army caused night-long liveliness in Argonne, and delivered three attacks against Hill 213, Fontaineaux-chaumes, and Marie Therese respectively. Everywhere the Germans were thrown back into their trenches by the French infantry and artillery fire.

Heavy grenade fighting has taken place at Arleis and the Vosges, to the advantage of the French.

The communiqué concludes by saying: "We repulsed a counter-attack at Barrenkopf."

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"INFLEXIBLE, LIKE IRON."

ROME, August 4th.
The regiment of the Emperor's Jaeger, which was wiped out by the Bersaglieri in a desperate and fruitless attempt to retake Mount Seibus, had just arrived from Vienna, where they were reviewed by the Emperor and took the oath which has been handed down from 1809, when his ancestors, under Andreas Hofer, brilliantly defended Tyrol. The oath reads: "I swear to be inflexible, like iron, so help me God."

OATH OF REGIMENT WHICH WAS WIPED OUT.

UNION, August 4th.
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GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS QUARREL WITH GERMANY.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

LONDON, August 4th.
The Times announces that advice from Constantinople, received in Mytilene, states that Enver Pasha gave a dinner which was attended by all the Ministers. It is believed that important decisions were reached which were unfavourable to Germany, as no German was invited to the dinner, while it is known that Enver Pasha has quarrelled with General Liman von Sanders whose recall Enver Pasha has been demanding for some time. The departure of the German Minister Wagnenheim was attributed to this quarrel.

MR. BALFOUR ON GERMANY'S MISCALCULATIONS.

LONDON, August 5th.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, addressing a patriotic meeting at the London Opera House, said: "We can say confidently that, despite all efforts, there is no miscalculation that the enemy has not made, except that regarding the value of ammunition and guns. If the Germans had foreseen how the war would go, not a soldier would have been mobilised, not a single life would have been lost. We had not professed to be a military nation. Our offer of an Expeditionary Force of 160,000 men was gratefully accepted, but our casualties already exceeded the number of the original forces. What we had done vastly exceeded what we expected to do, but that was only a part of what we were going to do."

ITALY TO CO-OPERATE AGAINST TURKEY.

PARIS, August 4th.

The very important announcement is made that an Italian officer has arrived at the British Headquarters on the Mediterranean in order to concert measures for co-operation with the British and French of an Italian force, both naval and military, in the operations against Turkey.

AMERICA AND THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S NOTE.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Correspondence between Great Britain and America regarding the British blockade is published to-night. The latest phase is that the United States does not recognise the validity of the British Prize Court under the restraint of Municipal Law. Also in the case of the steamship *Neches*, the United States insists on the rights of American owners to bring goods out of Holland in neutral ships, even though the goods originally came from Germany.

Sir Edward Grey, in a very friendly reply, says that Great Britain is prepared to examine cases of alleged hardship in a spirit of consideration of the interests of neutrals, including the cargo of the *Neches*. Sir Edward Grey deals with the general question of the blockade in a lofty spirit, and emphasises that the Allies faced an enemy who had poisoned the wells in South-West Africa, used poison-gas, sank the *Lusitania*, and shockingly violated the rules of civilisation. Consequently the Allies must take every step to overcome such an enemy.

Sir Edward Grey refutes the contention of America that an avenue of commerce to the enemy should be open through neutral ports. "This contention Great Britain is unable to accept," says the Foreign Minister. "It is not sustained by law or the principles of International equity."

The Minister proceeds to give decisions arrived at in the United States supporting Great Britain's view, affirming that Great Britain has been careful not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for, and proceeding from, neutral countries. He points out that the figures show that America's increased commerce during the war more than compensated for the loss of German and Austrian markets.

Dealing with the question of Prize Courts, he declares that it appears that the principles of Prize Courts in America and Great Britain are identical. Anyhow, an appeal may be made to the Privy Council, and, finally, to an International Tribunal. He trusts, however, that Great Britain's willingness to grant reasonable concessions to American interests will prevent the necessity for such an appeal.

PENSIONS FOR DISABLED NEW ZEALANDERS.

WELLINGTON, (N.Z.), August 4th.

The House of Representatives has passed the third reading of the Pensions Bill, in which allowances are made for totally disabled soldiers ranging from 35s. weekly for bachelors, to 7s. 6d. per week for married men.

THE BALKANS.

DIPLOMATIC CONTEST CONTINUES.

LONDON, August 4th.

The diplomatic contest in regard to the Balkans between Germany and the Allies continues. The Ministers of the Allies at Athens last night called on the Greek Premier and made a collective *démarche*, the nature of which is not stated.

NEW ZEALAND'S NATIONAL MINISTRY.

WELLINGTON, (N.Z.), August 4th.

A National Ministry has been formed consisting of five members of the Government and five of the Opposition. The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Ward has been appointed Minister of Finance, and the Hon. J. Allen Minister of Defence. [Formerly, the Hon. J. Allen filled the dual position of Minister of Finance and Defence.]

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, August 4th.

Under a dull sky from which came gleams of sunshine, their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, drove to St. Paul's for the service of prayer on the anniversary of the war. The very simplicity of the ceremony enhanced the impressiveness of the scenes.

From Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's there were vast crowds who ovated their Majesties.

The King was attired in khaki, and drove in an open landau. A military note was provided by wounded soldiers attending the service.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, and the Cathedral was filled with a brilliant congregation.

The service opened with the inspiring strains of the hymn, "Rock of Ages," after which there were intercessions for the soldiers and sailors of our Empire and of the Allies, the whole concluding with the general thanksgiving.

The congregation was of a most representative character, and included a number of members of the Royal family. There were also present Mr. Asquith (the Premier), Lord Kitchener, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, members of the Cabinet, the House of Lords and the Commons, Ambassadors, Sir R. L. Borden (Premier of Canada), and High Commissioners.

A most pathetic feature was the presence of wounded soldiers. Many had lost a leg or an arm and were walking on crutches. Others were totally blind and had to be led to their seats.

The Bishop of Canterbury, in a stirring sermon, dwelt on the common duty to bring every ounce of strength for the furtherance of right. He concluded by paying a splendid tribute to "those we should have called quite ordinary men, passing from the prosaic paths of a common life to a man with dauntless courage on the Aegean precipices or in the shell-swept trenches, offering their lives with simplicity and even with gladness for their country and its cause."

The Stock Exchange suspended business at noon, the members singing the National Anthem and giving cheers for the King and the Allies.

The members of the Corn Market sang the National Anthem and also suspended business for an hour.

There were similar demonstrations at many business houses.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PART.

MORE TRIBUTES FROM ALLIED COUNTRIES.

LONDON, August 4th.

The following additional messages from prominent men of the allied countries and the Dominions have been published.

M. Pichon, a former French Foreign Minister, telegraphed that Great Britain's declaration of war "is the capital event in the great struggle, making victory, by the inevitable exhaustion of the German nation, only a question of time."

Signor Huzatzi, an ex-Premier of Italy, telegraphed as follows: "To the wise mother and instructress of the savage and lesser peoples—to England greatness and victory! Until the points of conjunction on seas and continents can be defended by an international guard of angels, the civilised world relies with tranquil confidence upon the vigilance of England."

There were also messages from the Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Hon. W. F. Massey, and also from the Prime Minister of Australia, the Right Hon. A. Fisher, voicing the determination of the Dominions to prosecute the war till victory is secured.

American opinion on the progress of the war agrees that the *résumé* is in favour of the Allies, who have shown ability to defer a decision which the Austrians and Germans are unable to force.

RUMANIA AND THE WAR.

PETROGRAD, August 2nd.

M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, speaking in the Duma, expressed the hope that the intervention of Rumania would soon be an accomplished fact, because it was to her interest to join the Allies.

POLISH INDEPENDENCE.

PETROGRAD, August 2nd.

M. Goremykin, President of the Council of Ministers, confirmed in the Duma the Tsar's will to immediately organise the independence of Poland.

NATIONAL PRAYERS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, August 2nd.

The French Archbishops have addressed a circular letter to the French clergy asking them to arrange for a week of prayer for the nation.

U.S. DEMANDS AN INDEMNITY FROM GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, July 30th.

Ambassador Gerard has presented a note to the German Government demanding that an indemnity be paid for the sinking of the American steamer *Jerusalem*.

A LONG-DELAYED EXECUTION.

WASHINGTON, July 31st.

Charles Becker, former lieutenant of police of New York, convicted of murder, died yesterday in the chair, electrocuted, protesting his innocence.

VICTORY BY NOVEMBER?

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE ALLIES' CHANCES.

Delivering the second of his series of lectures on the war at the Shaftesbury Theatre on June 27th, Colonel F. N. Mander, C.B., referred to the position on the Russian frontier and said there was absolutely no reason for the wave of depression which recent news from the East had caused.

At one time the pressure of the Russians in the East saved the position in the West, and now the pressure in the West was saving the position in the East.

The Allies, continued the lecturer, did not want to invade Germany until Germany had been made to produce her last reserve. And when they were forced back they would fall back with such rapidity that there would be practically no opposition inside the country.

Germany could not have more than eight, and a half million fit and available men at the beginning of the war. If the rate at which they were killed up to January had been kept up it had probably increased—the Germans would be accounted for by the beginning of November next.

"We are in no hurry," he continued. "There is no need to be in a hurry, because every day that passes ammunition is being brought forth, and the longer we wait the greater will be the storm. But the commanders will not wait for another winter campaign. I believe you will have the great point in a few weeks. And we have a good chance of victory now."

Colonel Mander said in conclusion: "The Allies outnumber the armies of the Germans by about five or six to one. If we cannot beat them at those odds, we simply shall be inclined to see the flag hauled down and go and bury myself."

DETESTED BY THE WORLD.

The *Kreuzzeitung* has come to the conclusion that, whatever the issue, the war will not benefit Germany to any great extent.

Even though the war end as we hope it may, Germany's position will by no means be an agreeable one. We shall be the most detested people in Europe, and we shall need superhuman efforts to fortify our position. We shall no longer be able to afford to leave a considerable portion of our youth without thorough military instruction. The out-thorough school education will have to be transformed into a military education.

The whole of our material will have to be renewed, and all this will cost money. We shall be compelled to scrape and save in every way possible, and taxation will be increased heavily.

It will not be as it was in 1870, when France paid us a big sum after a war of relatively short duration. This time even victory will cost us dear.

THE CHOSEN INSTRUMENT.

GERMAN BLASPHEMY.

On the subjoined piece of blasphemy from the *Rheinische-Westfälische Zeitung* comment would be superfluous:

"Among all the nations of the earth, the Germans are always, relatively speaking, the best."

"This is so because among the German people there is found to a much greater extent than among any other, the root source of all good, of activity, loyalty, truthfulness, love of peace and of humanity. None of these attributes is to be found in such fulness in any other nation whatsoever. Least of all among the highly aggressive, and cruelly aggressive, who have perpetrated the most heinous crimes on the world and who are the cause of the present war."

JAPAN'S TWENTIETH YEAR OF RULE IN FORMOSA.

Formosa has lately celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the Japanese rule, and a review of the progress made by the island during the period in various lines will be of great interest. Mr. Nakagawa, the director of the Financial Bureau in the Formosan Government, is our authority for the following sketch.

The most remarkable case of development is that of sugar cane. In the year 1890 the production of the whole island was estimated at 340 million *kins*, while it reaches 400 million *kins* at present, valued at 30 million *yen*. The result is that the Java sugar which used to be imported into Japan is now driven out of the market by the Formosan sugar.

Next comes camphor which is now exported to foreign countries in a raw state. A sum of 60 million *yen* is realised by the exportation of camphor. Besides these articles, rice, fruits, mineral and timber are exported to the amount of 100 million *yen*. These enterprises are capitalised by the Japanese who enjoy a very good rate of dividend.

The exploitation of Formosa industries is having good effects upon the home trade. On the one hand, Formosan articles are superceding the articles which have hitherto been imported from foreign countries, and, on the other, the outflow of specie is much curtailed. The profits the home country derives from the island in this way must amount to 50 or 60 million *yen* every year.

What will then be the future of the island? Its future is very bright, full of many promising enterprises. To cite only a few examples: The cultivation of rice is one of the most promising. Land which is arable and which is waiting for the plough lies everywhere. The quality of the rice is improving, and is now nearly as good as that raised in the home country. The rice that is raised in the home country at present can be reaped twice a year but at the same time the condition is not very favourable, and the two crops only equal the amount of the crop of one year. It is quite possible, however, that the condition can be improved by manure and other means to the point where the present crop is doubled.

Timber mills are also full of promise. Till lately Mt. Arai was almost the only mountain where timber mills were established. But as the result of the subjugation of the aborigines, access to the mountain has been opened up, and the work of timbering must be successful. The great quantities of timber that are cut down the rivers.

As for minerals, an alluvial gold mine has lately been discovered in Takikiri Valley, where it is believed that an oil-field has also been discovered since the establishment of the Japanese rule.

As for the results of the civil administration, two facts of remarkable success have instantly come to notice; that is, the pacification of native insurgents, and the subjugation of aborigines.

The whole island was infested with native insurgents, with the result that there were many policemen who fell victims, and travelling was a dangerous thing for Japanese. In fact, Takikiri was once besieged by them. There is an interesting anecdote which well illustrates the state of things in those days. It is told of Mr. Teijiro Yamamoto, a pioneer sugar-cultivator in the island, that his sugar refinery factory was provided with some pieces of cannon. The most effective measure for the pacification of these natives was conceived by the late General Kodama, when he was Governor of the island. His measure was to punish the whole tribe when the offenders were hiding among them, and did not deliver them to the authorities.

As the pacification of native insurgents was the success of the late General Kodama, so the subjugation of aborigines must be attributed to the merit of General Sakuma who has lately resigned the post of the Governor General. There seem to be some who say that the subjugation of aborigines was not a matter which needed a speedy settlement, but they are, not aware of the fact that the raw material for camphor has been damaged by the aborigines. Indeed, the industry of camphor would have seriously affected, if the aborigines had been left to themselves. But these aborigines are docile creatures when once they have become reconciled to the Japanese. They now come to understand the real intention of the Japanese, and are feeling grateful for the new rule.—*Yokohama Japanese Chamber of Commerce Journal*.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMING IN SZECHUAN.

The city of Foochow, situated at the junction of the Yangtze and Wu Rivers, writes a correspondent of the *N. Y. Daily News*, has many years been regarded as a great business centre. Its commercial influence extends not only throughout the south-eastern part of Szechuan, but by means of the Wu River, with its many tributaries, even to Kweichow, the capital of Kueichow. Until more recent years it was known throughout China as a great opium centre. Consequently since the suppression of the opium business it has suffered considerably. Gradually, however, the farmers are working up the cultivation of vegetables and fruits to take the place of the opium. Large quantities of a particular kind of vegetable are grown in the spring of the year. This, when dried and pickled, is called "hants'ai." During the months of May and June large quantities are shipped to Shanghai and other places down river. Judging from the amount exported and from the fact that the quantity shipped this year was far in excess of that of last year, it will no doubt become a permanent industry in this district.

An experiment is also being made at Foochow in the cultivation of several varieties of the "Eucalyptus" and other trees. Judging from the first year's growth and the appearance of these trees at the present time, they give good promise of being well adapted to this country and of becoming very beneficial to the farmers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
 "ANHUI," British str., 1,305, Eddy, 5th, August—Shanghai 31st July, General.
 "Butterfield & Swire."
 EASTERN, British str., 1,273, F. Carter, 4th August—Kobe 31st July, General.
 "Gibb, Livingston & Co."
 HANGHONG, British str., 690, Cain, 4th August—Port Courbet 31st July, General.
 "Butterfield & Swire."
 HATLAN, French str., 37, Dom. Bazin, 4th August—Touane 1st August, General.
 "Order."
 SKULE, Norwegian str., 682, Odd Randers, 4th August—Bangkok 26th August, RICE—Chinese.
 WIMLETON, British str., 2,253, Cantell, 5th August—Chingwan 28th July, Coal.—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

CLEARANCES.
 IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 August 5th.
 KANSU, British str., for Port Courbet.
 YANOSZE, British str., for Liverpool.
 YINGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
 August 5th.
 ANTILOCHUS, British str., for London.
 CHONGHONG, British str., for Tientsin.
 EIGER, Norwegian str., for Dalny.
 FUKU MARU, Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.
 JAHE, French str., for Canton.
 KAIFONG, British str., for Haiphong.
 KWANGLEE, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 SINGAPOREAN, British str., for Bangkok.
 TAKANG, British str., for Haiphong.
 TIKINI, Dutch str., for Amoy.
 YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORT.
 The str. *Skule* reports: Struck a typhoon south of Hainan Straits.

PASSENGERS.
 ARRIVED.
 Per *Anhui*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Yumas, Capt. Renosdyk, and Mr. Vida.

VESSELS EXPECTED.
 MERCHANT STEAMER.
 The str. *Pallan* from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 1st inst., and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about Saturday, the 14th inst.
 The str. *Madawaska* from New York is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th August.

INDIA LINE.
Indrasanah, from Vladivostok, is now due.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Japan* sailed from Calcutta on the 5th August, and may be expected here on or about the 10th August.
 The str. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine ports on the 4th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 29th inst.

VESSELS ON THE BEAT.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
 BATAVIA, AMERICAN CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA."
 Captain C. C. Talbot, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "PERSIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "MOONZAN," due in London on the 26th Sept., 1915.
 Passengers will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to
 E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1915. [1]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
 FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
 S.S. "INDRAWADI," On or about 15th Aug.
 For Freight and further particulars, apply to—
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 30th July, 1915. [774]

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "SAIKAI MARU" will be despatched about 10th August.
 The s.s. "SEIKO MARU" will be despatched about the end of August.
 The s.s. "GISHUN MARU" will be despatched about the middle of September.
 For Freight and further particulars, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. [768]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KAND-HAR	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. E. Hetherington, R.N.R.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Charlton	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	RADNOSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Charlton	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	INDRAWADI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Charlton	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 15th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	POLYNESIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Charlton	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 12th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Wada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	SHATTAI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	M. Nomoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Hori	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 10th inst.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	SAIKAI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. W. Nelson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 10th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	KORBA	Am. str.	1 m.	Charlton	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	CHIO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Charlton	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 31st inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	CHIO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Charlton	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 23rd Sept., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. G. Stevens	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN, CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANTO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Charlton	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 11 A.M.
DELGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	SUBAT	Brit. str.	1 m.	Charlton	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EASTERN	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Sato	KYOKKO YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Soyeda	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIFT	On 8th inst., at D'light.
JAPAN	TRIMARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	H. C. Waller	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHIPPING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Shano	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	RUIGHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Body	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	CHENG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Spencer Wilde	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst.
SHANGHAI	HANGHONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Nomoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOKA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	AMAKOBE	Jap. str.	1 m.	W. Benson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YASAKA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Homewood	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LIANGHONG	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. Ashbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CHONGHONG	Jap. str.	1 m.	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NOVARA	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. H. Stewart	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SOBU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS, LAUREN & Co.	To-day, at 2.30 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	DAIYU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS, LAUREN & Co.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SEIKU	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. D. Mills	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SHAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HAIRAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tolmachev	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BAIJING	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. G. Leach	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kawabara	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Milne, R.N.R.	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LOONGHONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Kennedy	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	R. A. Mathews	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	ONGANG	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CHONGHONG	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Konishi	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SAKURA	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	MADAYAK	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. D. Ritchie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TIKIKIRANG	Brit. str.	1 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst., at 6 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HINSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.			
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.			
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	DAIOI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.			
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.			
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LOKSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.			

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENANG" ... Saturday, 7th Aug. 3 P.M.	
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"CHIPPING" ... Sunday, 8th Aug. D'light.	
SHANGHAI	"HANGHONG" ... Sunday, 8th Aug. D'light.	
SINGAPORE	"ONGANG" ... Tuesday, 10th Aug. 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHONGHONG" ... Thursday, 12th Aug. D'light.	
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG" ... Thursday, 12th Aug. 6 A.M.	
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" ... Friday, 13th Aug. Noon.	
MANILA	"LOONGHONG" ... Saturday, 14th Aug. 3 P.M.	
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" ... Wednesday, 18th Aug. Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
 The Steamers "YUENANG," "NAMANG," and "POKANG" leave about every 2 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. The service is supplemented by the "YUENANG," "KUMANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 8 days.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 Only qualified cargo is also carried.
 Passengers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Choo, Tsin, Dalny, W'wei, T'chwang.
 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Sukai, Lohai, Dalai, Simpsa, Tawoa, Uenka.
 Yamsan and Labuan.
 Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
 Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 6th August, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

Hongkong, 23rd July 1915. [24]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
 KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
 CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons
 PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

KOREA ... Sailing TUESDAY, 10th Aug. at 1 P.M.
 SIBERIA ... TUESDAY, 17th Aug. at 1 P.M.
 CHINA (via Manila) ... TUESDAY, 31st Aug. at Noon.
 MANCHURIA ... TUESDAY, 7th Sept. at 1 P.M.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Muroni, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths covered with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, billiard orchestra, deck games, domino, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of P.M.S. is our first consideration.

For further information, rates, itineraries, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, AGENT,

TEL. No. 141. KING'S BUILDINGS.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA."

Arrived Hongkong on 1st Aug. 1915.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Mora," and "Namur."

From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rest.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1915. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P.M. S.S. "KOREA," JAPAN

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN

PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board 6th Aug. at Noon, will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered 11th Aug. at 6 P.M., will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown 12th Aug. at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All Claims must be filed on or before 18th Aug. otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 4th Aug. at 1915. [18]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW

